# THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2728

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX


## MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

20 May 1999

**AM** CONVENE, 441 F Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20001

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes:

21 April 1999

B. Dates of next meetings:

17 June 1999
15 July 1999

C. Re-appointment of members 14 April 1999:
Honorable Carolyn Brody
Honorable J. Carter Brown
Honorable Eden Rafshoon
Honorable Harry Robinson, III.

D. Anniversary of the establishment of the Commission of Fine Arts, 17 May 1910.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. National Park Service/American Battle Monuments Commission

CFA 20/MAY/99-1, World War II Memorial, 17th Street at the Rainbow Pool. Design development. (Previous: CFA 21/MAY/98-1.)

B. National Park Service

CFA 20/MAY/99-2, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial. Proposed location on U.S. Reservation 58, Massachusetts Avenue and 21st Street fronting the Embassy of India.

C. Department of the Army

1. CFA 20/MAY/99-3, Fort McNair. New chapel and walled garden. Concept design.

2. CFA 20/MAY/99-4, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Emergency generator radiators within forecourt of Building 4. Concept design.

D General Services Administration

CFA 20/MAY/99-5, E. Barrett Prettyman U.S. Courthouse, Constitution Avenue at 3rd Street. Proposed Annex building addition and renovation. Design development. (Previous: CFA 23/MAR/99-8.)

E District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

Appendix I.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

a. SL 99-84, National Research Council, 500 5th Street, NW. Proposed new building. Design development. (Previous: SL 99-38, 18 February 1999.)

b. SL 99-77, 2300 block of Porter Street (Greystone estate). New residence. Concept design.

c. Appendix II.

F. The American Battle Monuments Commission/World War II Wall of Liberty Foundation

CFA 20/MAY/99-6, U.S. World War II Wall of Liberty, (Utah Beach) Sainte Marie-du-Mont, France. Concept design.

## OLD GEORGETOWN SUBMISSIONS

| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-21<br>HPA. 99-49 | 3645 St. Mary's Place, NW<br>Janine Brookner<br>Residence | Rear additions<br>and enclosure of<br>porch - conceptual |

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed rear addition and enclosure of rear porch as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 May 1999 which indicate mullions in the tripartite window and transom . File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

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| O.G. 99-77<br>HPA. 99-123 | 3124 Q Street, NW<br>Herbert and Patrice Miller<br>Bowie-Sevier House<br>Residence | Addition and alterations<br>to west wing - revised<br>design - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to the historic Bowie-Sevier House including addition of west wing, garage, rear terraces and stairs to the garden, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 13 May 1999. Erect a material sample panel on site for review by the Commission prior to ordering materials.

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| O.G. 99-84<br>HPA. 99-139 | 1079 Wisconsin Avenue, NW<br>Richard Levy<br>Fuzio Universal Pasta | Signs<br>- permit |

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for proposed signs reading "Fuzio" which are inappropriate to the historic district. File new submission of detailed drawings of recommended revised design with permit application for signs for review by the Commission when ready.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-120<br>HPA. 99-234 | 1321-25 Wisconsin Avenue, NW<br>The Levy Group<br>Commercial | Rear addition<br>- conceptual |

ACTION: No objection to concept design for alterations and rear addition to M Street building to combine it with Dumbarton Street building, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 May 1999. Recommend retention of existing door on left bay of storefront on M Street. File new submission of working drawings, including details and design of north party wall, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready. Request concept review comments from the Historic Preservation Review Board.

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| O.G. 99-122<br>HPA. 99-237 | 3015 M Street, NW<br>Hossein Shirvani<br>Commercial | Rear addition - revised design - revision to permit |

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for revised design as shown. The Commission recommends the rear addition be brought back to conformance with previously approved design. Footprint of existing addition far exceeds appropriate dimensions for this historic property. See previous Actions (O.G. 96-114 for approved design, and O.G. 99-19 for letter to Mr. Lloyd Jordan).

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| O.G. 99-125<br>HPA. 99-241 | 3135 Copperthwaite Alley, NW<br>South St. Development II<br>Georgetown Incinerator project | Move and store - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed relocation of existing structure at 3135 Copperthwaite Alley to the parking lot at 3121 South Street where it will be stored and protected from the weather for the duration of the excavation of the Incinerator project site, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 May 1999.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-126<br>HPA. 99-242 | 3136 South Street, NW<br>South St. Development II<br>Georgetown Incinerator project<br>Brickyard Hill house | Move and store - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed relocation of existing structure at 3136 South Street to the parking lot at 3121 South Street where it will be stored and protected from the weather for the duration of the excavation of the Incinerator project site, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 May 1999.

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| O.G. 99-127<br>HPA. 99-243 | 3133 Copperthwaite Alley, NW<br>South St. Development II<br>Georgetown Incinerator project | Move and store - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed relocation of existing structure at 3133 Copperthwaite Alley to the parking lot at 3121 South Street where it will be stored and protected from the weather for the duration of the excavation of the Incinerator project site, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 May 1999.

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| O.G. 99-128<br>HPA. 99-244 | 3134 South Street, NW<br>South St. Development II<br>Georgetown Incinerator project<br>Brickyard Hill house | Move and store - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed relocation of existing structure at 3134 South Street to the parking lot at 3121 South Street where it will be stored and protected from the weather for the duration of the excavation of the Incinerator project site, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 May 1999.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-129<br>HPA. 99-245 | 2700 Q Street, NW<br>Kew Gardens Apartments<br>Eric Colbert - agent | Replacement windows - conceptual |

ACTION: No objection to concept design of proposed replacement aluminum windows at Kew Gardens Apartments, provided wood windows, matching detailing of existing windows, are used on both the Q and 27th streets facades.

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| O.G. 99-134<br>HPA. 99-261 | 1691 35th Street, NW<br>Clark Residence | Enclosure of area below rear porch at basement level - permit |

ACTION: Returned without Action. Case withdrawn by written request of applicant. File new submission of proposed design for review by the Commission when ready.

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| O.G. 99-135<br>HPA. 99-268 | 1220 29th Street, NW<br>D. J. Sworobuk<br>Residence | Garage off alley - conceptual |

ACTION: Returned without Action. Case was withdrawn by written request of applicant. File new submission of proposed design for review by the Commission when ready.

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| O.G. 99-136<br>HPA. 99-275 | 1530 Wisconsin Avenue, NW<br>Sueter's Tavern Inc.<br>The George Town Club | Alterations to storefront and awning - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed awning over door, reading "The George Town Club" and for alterations to storefront as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated May 1999 which indicate new glazing on bay windows in proportion to existing windows on 2nd floor. Windows on second floor will be painted dark green.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-137 | 1507 28th Street, NW<br>Ken Bentsen<br>Residence | Alterations to<br>rear deck -<br>conceptual |

ACTION: Returned without Action. Proposed work is not visible from public space. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

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| O.G. 99-138<br>HPA. 99-277 | 1250 27th Street, NW<br>Russell Katz<br>Residence | Replacement<br>windows -<br>permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement windows.

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| O.G. 99-139<br>HPA. 99-278 | 1234 34th Street, NW<br>R. T. Lyman<br>Apartments | Alterations to<br>rear porch and<br>railing - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to rear porch as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 19 May 1999 which indicate new railing to meet code.

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| O.G. 99-145<br>HPA. 99-287 | 3618 Prospect Street, NW<br>Todd Cozzens<br>Residence | Alterations<br>to rear -<br>conceptual |

ACTION: No objection to concept design for alterations to rear glazed wall. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-147<br>HPA. 99-289 | 2805 Q Street, NW<br>Katty Kay<br>Residence | Alterations to front and rear openings - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 19 May 1999.

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| O.G. 99-148<br>HPA. 99-290 | 2801 M Street, NW<br>Barnes Vanze & Assoc - agent<br>Orr Associates, Inc. | Awning and signs - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed awning and signs, including plaque on 28th Street and sign of individually pin-mounted, non-illuminated letters no taller than 12 inches high reading "Orr Associates, Inc." . There will be no lettering on the dark-green canvas awning.

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| O.G. 99-150<br>HPA. 99-292 | 3249 N Street, NW<br>Manor Wood LTD<br>Residence | Porch enclosure and window replacement - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations including replacement windows, enclosure of lower level of side porch and new second floor open balcony, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 17 May 1999. File new submission with permit application for fence, gate and landscaped terrace for review by the Commission when ready.

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| O.G. 99-151<br>HPA. 99-293 | 3323 P Street, NW<br>Moore and Mottershead<br>Residence | One story side addition - conceptual |

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed addition of one-story glass enclosure on side yard. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-152<br>HPA. 99-294 | 3315 P Street, NW<br>Purinton and Donahue<br>Residence | Alterations to<br>rear for bay<br>window - conceptual |

ACTION: Returned without Action. Proposed work is not visible from public space. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

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| O.G. 99-153<br>HPA. 99-295 | 3410 Q Street, NW<br>Lawrence and Helen O'Brien<br>Residence | Addition of<br>pergola on rear<br>- permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed addition of pergola on rear. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 98-208).

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| O.G. 99-155<br>HPA. 99-299 | 1627 35th Street, NW<br>John and Heidi Scanlon<br>Residence | Remove porch,<br>new addition<br>- permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed addition to replace rear two story porch, as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 17 May 1999, which indicate shutters for false windows on side elevations and larger basement windows. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 99-112).

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| O.G. 99-156<br>HPA. 99-302 | 1231 28th Street, NW<br>Cranberry Hill Dev.<br>Phillips Row residence | Rear addition<br>- revision to<br>permit - permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for revisions of rear addition to approved design for new townhouse as part of Phillips Row development.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-161<br>HPA. 99-313 | 3065 M Street, NW<br>East Banc, Inc.<br>Sephora | Alterations<br>to storefront<br>- permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to storefront. Working drawings conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 99-88). File separate submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for proposed sign for review by the Commission when ready.

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**ADDENDUM**

| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| O.G. 99-136<br>HPA. 99-275 | 1530 Wisconsin Avenue, NW<br>Sueter's Tavern Inc.<br>The George Town Club | Alterations to<br>storefront and awning<br>- permit |

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed awning over door, reading "The George Town Club" and for alterations to storefront as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 9 June 1999 which indicate new glazing on bay windows and corner door opening in proportion to existing windows on 2nd floor. Windows on second floor will be painted dark green.

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## SHIPSTEAD-LUCE SUBMISSIONS

| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| S.L.99-66<br>HPA. 99- 271 | 18 Third Street, SE<br>Lance Benson & Leslie Anderson<br>Residence | Roof deck, elevator penthouse, and rear porch - Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for roof deck and elevator penthouse, and replacement rear porch as shown in drawings received and dated 12 April 1999.

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| S.L.99-68 | 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW<br>The Salvation Army | Replacement sign - Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for sign to replace existing as shown in drawings received and dated 16 April 1999.

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| S.L.99-69<br>HPA. 99-274 | 1305 22nd Street, NW<br>Residence | Replacement windows, exterior stair and retaining wall - Concept |

ACTION: No objection to concept design for cast iron exterior stair and masonry retaining wall at front of house as proposed in drawings and photos received and dated 12 April 1999 and replacement windows as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 30 April 1999. File new submission of working drawings with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| S.L.99-70 | 45 L Street, SW<br>National Postal Management<br>US Post Office | Replacement signs<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for signs to replace existing as shown in drawings received and dated 16 April 1999.

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| S.L.99-71 | 2639 I Street, NW<br>Ruby Barnhard | Signs<br>- Permit |

ACTION: Out-of-Jurisdiction. (Returned to Permit Processing Division, 28 April 1999).

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| S.L.99-72 | 4600 Blagden Terrace, NW<br>James Jones Residence | Rear addition<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for addition to rear of structure as shown in drawings received and dated 30 April 1999.

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| S.L.99-73<br>HPA. 99-309 | 2029 Allen Place, NW<br>Jim Tom Haynes Residence | Roof deck<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for new roof deck as shown in drawings received and dated 30 April 1999.

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| S.L.99-74<br>HPA. 99-311 | 2342 Massachusetts Avenue, NW<br>Embassy of Oman<br>(future D. Carter Residence) | Rear alterations, new balconies and doors<br>- Concept |

ACTION: No objection to concept design for the addition of rear balconies, doors and alterations as proposed in drawings received and dated 30 April 1999. File new submission of working drawings and material samples with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| S.L.99-75 | 2901 Connecticut Avenue, NW<br>Connecticut Plaza<br>Cath-Conn. Associates | Replacement HVAC grills<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for replacement HVAC grills as shown in drawings and materials received and dated 30 April 1999.

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| S.L.99-76 | 400 North Capitol Street, NW<br>Trammell Crow Company<br>American Gas Association | Gas light poles<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for new gas light poles as shown in drawings received and dated 30 April 1999.

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| S.L.99-78<br>HPA. 99- | 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW<br>Mills Building Assoc.<br>Cosi Sandwich Bar | Signs and awnings<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for signs reading " COSI Sandwich Bar" to replace existing as shown in drawings received and dated 7 May 1999. Recommend **AGAINST** installation of awnings under building arcade.

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| S.L.99-79<br>HPA. 99-326 | 1837 Ingleside Terrace, NW<br>Joseph Keyerlebel Residence | Replacement fence<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for iron fence to replace existing at front of house as shown in information received and dated 7 May 1999.

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| S.L.99-80<br>HPA. 99-327 | 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW<br>LaSalle Partners<br>Fuzio Universal Pasta | Signs and awning<br>- Permit |

ACTION: Recommend **AGAINST** issuance of permit for signs and replacement awnings as proposed in drawings received and dated 7May 1999. Recommend that submission comply with the District of Columbia Sign Code (see section 2902.1.1).

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| S.L.99-81 | 2800 McGill Terrace, NW<br>Burt Residence | New door<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for new door as shown in drawings received and dated 7 May 1999.

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| S.L.99-82 | 140 D Street, SE<br>McCallum Residence | Third floor addition and rear alterations<br>- Concept |

ACTION: No objection to concept design for the addition of third floor dormer level and rear alterations as proposed in drawings received and dated 7 May 1999 and in supplemental drawings received and dated 18 May 1999. File new submission of working drawings and material samples with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

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| S.L.99-83 | 1640 Kalmia Road, NW<br>Lowell School | Revised portico<br>- revision to permit<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for revised front entrance portico as shown in drawings received and dated 7 May 1999. See pervious Action (S.L. 98-98).

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| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
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| S.L.99-85 | 711 4th Street, NW<br>Belmart Property, LLC<br>Fraternal Order of Police | Building alterations and signs<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for building alterations and signs as proposed in supplemental drawings received and dated 19 May 1999.

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| S.L.99-86 | 7014 Oregon Avenue, NW<br>C. Moody Residence | Rear addition<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for addition to rear of structure as shown in drawings received and dated 7 May 1999.

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| S.L.99-87<br>HPA. 99-335 | 408 New Jersey Avenue, SE<br>J. Green Residence | Rear deck<br>- Permit |

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for deck to rear of structure as shown in drawings and photographs received and dated 14 May 1999.

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# THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

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## MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

20 May 1999

The meeting was convened at 10:05 a.m. in the Commission of Fine Arts offices in the National Building Museum, Suite 312, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Members present: Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman
Hon. Carolyn Brody
Hon. Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel
Hon. Ann Todd Free
Hon. Emily Malino
Hon. Eden Rafshoon

Staff present: Mr. Charles H. Atherton, Secretary
Mr. Jeffrey R. Carson, Assistant Secretary
Ms. Sue Kohler
Mr. Frederick J. Lindstrom
Mr. José Martínez

National Capital Planning Commission staff present: Ms. Nancy Witherell

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes of the meeting of 21 April. The minutes were approved without objection.

B. Dates of next meetings, approved as:

17 June 1999
15 July 1999

C. Reappointment of members 14 April 1999: The Secretary noted the reappointment of the following members whose terms had expired:

Hon. Carolyn Brody
Hon. J. Carter Brown
Hon. Eden Rafshoon
Hon. Harry G. Robinson III

D. Anniversary of the establishment of the Commission of Fine Arts, 17 May 1910. The Chairman noted for the record the establishment of the Commission eighty-nine years ago.

## II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

### A. National Park Service/American Battle Monuments Commission

CFA 20/MAY/99-1, World War II Memorial, 17th Street at the Rainbow Pool. Design development. (Previous: CFA 21/MAY/98-1.) The Assistant Secretary introduced Sally Blumenthal from the Park Service to begin the presentation.

Ms. Blumenthal said the Park Service had been working with the American Battle Monuments Commission, the World War II Memorial Foundation, and the design team since the Commission's last review, and she believed the concerns expressed at that time had been addressed. She said the Park Service thought the sculptural elements and the iconography had brought the proper emotional impact to the design, and they were commending it to the Commission for further development, with their approval.

Ambassador Haydn Williams from the American Battle Monuments Commission spoke next. He said the design, which was at the time 25% complete, had been reviewed and approved by the ABMC, and the belief was that it was stronger and more monumental and yet very much respectful of its site, and that the momentous event being remembered had been appropriately addressed. He noted the encompassing arms formed by fifty-six pillars representing the states and territories, and the memorial arches on the north-south axis–taller, wider, and bolder than before–which symbolized the victory won. He pointed out the sacred precinct to the west, which he said was still a work in progress, and discussed its elements: an eternal light of freedom rising from a jagged, broken plane, symbolic of the depths of destruction of the war; a cenotaph honoring the dead; an enclosing wall at the western end carrying inscriptions; and two bronze wreaths, one honoring our allies and the other symbolizing the tragedy and the sadness of war. Ambassador Williams stressed the importance of choosing inscriptions that would have the greatest impact, and he closed with

a reading of the poem by Archibald MacLeish, "The Young Dead Soldiers", written at the time of World War II.

Architect Friedrich St. Florian, the designer of the memorial, spoke next, stating first that there were three very important changes or improvements that he wanted to highlight: (1) The greater sense of clarity achieved by the design. This was due, he said, to the recognition that the basic structure of the design was based on the intersection of two geometries, that is, the oval of the pool and the rectangular shape of the ceremonial entrance at 17th Street, continuing west through the waterfall area and the Reflecting Pool itself. (2) The stronger visual statement made by the principal elements. (3) The development of the sacred precinct as the emotional focus of the memorial.

Mr. St. Florian said the memorial plaza, still at approximately 6 feet below 17th Street, was the unifying element of the memorial. He noted the three entrances–from 17th Street and from the two curvilinear ramps at the north and south–and he said the ramps had been made wider and more gently sloped, eliminating the need for landings or handrails. The arches had been made both larger and taller: 24 feet rather than 21 feet square, and 41 feet rather than 36 feet tall. He spoke about Raymond Kaskey's bronze sculpture within the arches–the four eagle-topped columns, with the eagles' beaks holding ribbons supporting a suspended laurel wreath. Mr. St. Florian said the northern arch would represent the Atlantic theatre, the southern, the Pacific. There would be inscriptions on the interior relevant to the campaigns in each area.

Mr. St. Florian then described the curved arms that joined the arches on both sides, embracing the oval form of the Rainbow Pool and its surrounding plaza. Formed by fifty-six stone pillars, representing the states and territories during World War II, the arms symbolized the unity of the nation in time of war. The pillars, adorned with laurel wreaths and inscribed with a state name, would stand 15 feet from the ground and 23 feet from the memorial plaza; spaced 6 feet apart, they would be open in the middle to allow views into and across the memorial. The inner wall of the arms, enclosing the ramp, would be reserved for inscriptions and works of art celebrating the patriotism and heroism of those who fought.

Mr. St. Florian then asked Ray Kaskey to go into more detail about the sculpture he was proposing for the memorial. Mr. Kaskey used a small model to discuss the sculptural grouping within the arches. He talked about the eagles first, saying they were among the oldest iconographic symbols. He said their most familiar aspect was that of power, but they also had a more spiritual, transcendental aspect, which was seen here in the position of the wings and in the way the eagles were supporting the laurel wreaths, making them look as though they were suspended and without weight. The eagle grouping also had an architectural aspect; it resembled a baldachino, with the eagles wings forming a sort of cross vault resting on the four columns, and it brought the arch down to human scale on the interior. On the exterior of the arches he pointed out the guilloche moulding, which

traditionally symbolized unity, noting that the same moulding, in a pierced version to increase transparency, appeared on the arms, between the piers; he said he had adapted the traditional moulding by using twisted rope for the intertwining bands with stars at intervals. Next he pointed out the possibility of again using eagles within the memorial, this time to express power. They would be cut out of the end stones of the arms, so that they gazed at each other diagonally across the pool and plaza. Lastly, he commented on the bronze wreaths on each pillar, formed alternately of oak and wheat motifs, symbolizing the two things that brought victory to the United States–its military and industrial strength and the abundant "bread basket" of the country.

Mr. St. Florian then continued with his description of the architectural elements, turning to what he called the "sacred precinct" and noting that it was still a work in progress. He said it consisted of four elements, the first being a cenotaph. He said the form shown on the model was just for illustrative purposes and was not likely to be used; it was the location for which they were seeking approval. The second element consisted of three large wreaths of bronze or stone: one on the cenotaph, and two on the curved center wall, one to honor our allies, and the other to remember the suffering of all of mankind. He said it was Ambassador Williams' hope that the wreaths would be filled with fresh flowers daily.

The third element would be a flame, celebrating the triumph of light over darkness that was the essence of the victory of the Allies in World War II. It would be set into a warped, tilted plane, placed within the curved center wall. The surface of the plane would be a dark stone, possibly basalt, broken and fissured, with a crater in the center; this would represent the darkness, the earth-shattering events of World War II. Out of the crater would come the flame of freedom. Mr. Kaskey said he wanted this part of the memorial to depart radically from the conventional, classical elements seen elsewhere; he noted that the stones would be tipped slightly to produce an unsettling effect, and they would be set in a radiating pattern so as to focus on the central crater and the flame issuing from it. Mr. St. Florian announced that they were talking to an artist about a piece of sculpture to hold the flame, but as yet did not have anything to show to the Commission. He talked briefly about the waterfalls on either side of the curved area holding the flame, and then turned to the fourth element, the west wall itself. He said it would be called the Wall of Freedom, and would contain the most powerful words they could find that would speak to the essence of World War II.

Mr. St. Florian then asked landscape architect James Van Sweden to talk about the water features and the landscaping. Mr. Van Sweden spoke first about the Rainbow Pool. He said it would be restored to what it was originally, with an elliptical series of jets in the center, forming a tent of water, plus the two large jets at the sides; he said it was the tent of water, supposedly, that created the rainbow. New technology would also make possible some misting, which would introduce the element of cooling, as well as providing rainbows. He pointed out also the crescent-shaped pools with fountains and waterfalls at the base of the two arches, and commented on the paving pattern for the stone floor of the memorial plaza,

saying that different shades of stone would be used, possibly some grey-green as well as different shades of grey.

Mr. Van Sweden then turned to the landscaping, noting first the panels of lawn at the 17th Street entrance and commenting that everything within the Mall precinct, within the allée of trees, would be lawn; only outside the Mall area would there be a textured landscape. Here the design would be very simple and all in green and white. He showed a panel of possible plant choices and said he had been working closely with the Park Service on this matter. Mr. Van Sweden also pointed out the contemplative area planned for the space between the northern arch and the lake in Constitution Gardens; he noted, too, the bus and handicapped parking area to the south. He said there would be some subtle berming and planting in that area to screen the buses and cars, but not so much that it would cut off views to the Jefferson Memorial. In answer to a question from Ms. Malino, he said the curving rows of elms on each side would be retained and supplemented with new trees. The Chairman thought it should be pointed out for the record that in the original design for the memorial, those trees would have been removed; he was pleased that in the present scaled-down version the trees would be kept, preserving history and giving the memorial a sense of place. Mr. St. Florian commented on the dedication plaque at the bottom of the 17th Street entrance, noting that the plaza area could accommodate about 2000 people for celebrations. He also pointed out the two large flagpoles at the 17th Street entrance and said that the six service flags would be added during special occasions.

George Hartman was then introduced to talk about night lighting for the memorial. Mr. Hartman said that at this point he would like to make only a few general comments on what their intentions were in regard to night lighting. First, he said, they planned simply to extend the existing Mall lighting; as the Reflecting Pool and the allées of trees were not lit, they would extend that area of darkness around the outside of the memorial. Paths within the memorial would be lit at a very low level, using only ground lighting. The architectural features would be very softly lit, with brighter lighting inside the arches, following the practice at the Lincoln and Jefferson memorials of using brighter lighting inside than out. The sacred precinct would also be highlighted from within, and the whole memorial area given a low-level wash of light from four poles, similar to those used at the Roosevelt Memorial. According to flag etiquette, the two flags at the 17th Street entrance would receive special night lighting.

Mr. St. Florian then said their presentation had been concluded, and the Chairman asked for questions from the members before opening up the floor to the public for comment. Ms. Malino said she was concerned about the size of the cenotaph in relation to the flame of freedom and its setting. She was afraid the cenotaph would overpower a normal-size person standing next to it, and she thought it would obstruct the view of the flame and its sculptural setting; in other words, the element of death would overpower the concept of freedom. Mr. St. Florian said again that this part of the memorial was still very fluid, and although they felt

strongly that the symbol of sacrifice needed to be close to the symbol of freedom, he realized that their relationship needed further refinement.

Ms. Diamonstein said she had made a list of things during the presentation that she thought needed further examination or study, including the cenotaph, the dedication plaque, the four eagles in the wall end stones, the materials and pattern for the plaza paving, and the garden area outside the allée of trees, among others. Mr. St. Florian said it was his intention to bring all these elements in for further review. Ms. Diamonstein said she would also like to state that she did not think the addition of the three wreaths to the cenotaph and sacred precinct wall really added anything to the design. There were no other questions or comments, and so the Chairman opened the floor for comments. The Secretary said two requests to speak had been received, and he asked Judy Scott Feldman to begin.

Mrs. Feldman introduced herself as an art and architectural historian, and she said she was speaking on behalf of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City. She said the Committee had spoken out before against the choice of site for the World War II Memorial and against aspects of the original design. When that design was rejected and a new concept proposed, the Committee urged those involved to be sure that the new design respected the Mall. She said that, sadly, she found the new design even more destructive, less green, and less harmonious with the Mall than the previous two versions. She made five points: (1) To be successful, a memorial must have a concept carried out in all aspects of the design. She found this design lacking in such a concept, and she said all the elements added since the design was seen a year ago had to do with destruction and death; the memorial had, in fact, become a war museum. (2) If a memorial had to be explained, it failed. She asked what people would make of a war symbolized by this stark and somber memorial, so at odds with the green beauty of the Mall, and asked how future generations would understand the decision to blockade the great historic axis? (3) The magnitude of the sacrifice during World War II would be best memorialized by a simple design, such as that of the Vietnam Memorial. She thought this design was too complex, there were too many elements and symbols scattered throughout the site, and it would only bring frustration to the visitor. (4) The sarcophagus in the middle of the sacred precinct defined a cemetery. Mrs. Feldman said the Mall was not a cemetery–that already existed at Arlington. (5) A World War II Memorial like this would cause a public outcry and call into question the judgement of the sponsors and the Commission. She felt the Mall was a national treasure and a symbol of what the nation held dear, and whatever was placed there had to pay homage to it as a great, green, open symbol of American history, culture and ideals.

The next speaker was David Grinnell, a veteran of World War II, and chairman emeritus of the Committee of 100. He said he was supportive of a World War II Memorial, but not on the Mall. He felt that anything that diminished the sweep of open space from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial defaced the Mall and the concept of Washington as a city of open

spaces and uninterrupted vistas. As for the design, he found the concept unconvincing, without drama, and characterized by "theme park fussiness".

Elena Sturdza introduced herself as a local architect who had been interested in this project from the beginning. She said she had at first questioned the site but now thought it was the perfect one; it was the design that was at fault. She said she saw no improvement over the previous versions; in fact, she thought it blocked the views as much as the original design with the berms did. She thought the pillars looked like gravestones for the states, and although they were described as transparent, from most angles they appeared as part of a heavy stone wall. She said the design lacked magic and any feeling of celebration; it was more like a cemetery. And the historic Rainbow Pool would be destroyed by lowering it, making it smaller, and surrounding it with stone. In spite of the fact that it blocked the Mall, the memorial was not really visible; to commemorate an event of the magnitude of World War II, it should be highly visible from many points in Washington, including the Mall itself.

Dr. Janet Heininger, a 20th century American historian, had four issues that she asked the Commission to consider as it deliberated on the design: (1) She asked that the Commission keep in mind that the sacrifice was being memorialized for future generations, not just for those who served in the war. (2) If visitors had to ask themselves, "What was I supposed to get out of that?", then the memorial had failed. She asked the Commission to think hard about the complexity and the plethora of symbols that were being proposed. (3) No matter how much the sarcophagus was reconfigured it would still convey the idea of a cemetery, and she did not think that was appropriate for the Mall. (4) Blocking visitors' egress from the memorial in the direction of the Lincoln Memorial would be annoying, and that was not the state of mind they should be leaving with.

The last speaker was Laurel Westman, a retiree from the Navy. She said she could see that something should be done with that part of the Mall, but she did not think a war memorial belonged there, and she agreed that it should not look like a cemetery.

When the speakers had finished, the Chairman commented that the Commission had a design before it, but not a site selection; he said the site had already been approved by the three agencies required by law. At this point, he said, the Commission had to consider the current state of the design, its major features. In addition there were other elements in a more conceptual stage, which had already been listed, that would not be voted on until they had been submitted again in a more advanced stage of development. Of the major elements, he thought the pillars would be stronger if they came straight down without the articulation of a plinth; this would avoid the effect of decorativeness. And he thought that, at least from looking at the model, their extraordinary height would obviate any tendency to see them as gravestones. On the whole, Mr. Brown thought the design extraordinarily improved. He did not think it interfered with the openness and sense of freedom of the Mall, and he thought it would enhance the Rainbow Pool and the area around it, which had been neglected in recent

years. He also commented on the presence of sacrifice and death on the Mall, citing the battles of the Revolution led by General Washington, and the bloody conflict of the Civil War presided over by President Lincoln. He thought that in terms of the rhythm of the visitor's experience, the World War II Memorial would be just about right, and that the site had been treated in a sensitive and eloquent way.

Mrs. Brody said she, too, felt that the design had come a long way, that it had come together in a way that was quite remarkable and beautiful. She agreed that it was complicated, but she saw that as a virtue, implying richness; she did not find it busy or intrusive, and she did not have a problem understanding it. She thought the corner eagles could be wonderful, but she wanted to see some alternatives to having them emerge from broken stone. She agreed with Ms. Diamonstein about the wreaths being questionable, and she had some concerns about the landscaping, but her response in general was overwhelmingly positive.

Ms. Diamonstein agreed with the comments that had been made, but said she was particularly bothered by one element–the cenotaph. She found it intrusive and preferred that it be eliminated, especially since there were already so many other memorial aspects in place. Ms. Malino agreed, saying that the cenotaph was a death-like element and shouldn't be given such a prominent location, blocking the flame of freedom. She also noted the comments on the access to the World War II Memorial from the Lincoln Memorial; she said she agreed that it should be possible in a more forthright and simple way, and she urged Mr. St. Florian to look at it again. She stressed that she thought the entire scheme admirable and the Mall an entirely appropriate site for it; the Rainbow Pool area needed improvement and she could not think of a better use for it than for a memorial to World War II. She did not think the changes to the Rainbow Pool would be destructive.

Mrs. Rafshoon thought the shape and scale of the memorial were very successful. Like the other members, there were elements she questioned, particularly the dominance of the cenotaph and the lack of access to the memorial from the Reflecting Pool. She noted that the smaller details and symbolism could become too decorative, and she thought that was something to keep in mind as the review process moved along.

Mrs. Free agreed wholeheartedly with Mrs. Rafshoon's last point. She did, however, want to compliment Mr. Kaskey on his sculptural elements within the arches and around the flame, and to encourage the design team to develop other sculptural elements that would add a bit of "punch" to the memorial.

The Chairman commented on the access issue. He said he thought the Park Service had looked into it, but they really wanted to discourage people from walking along the narrow concrete strip at the edge of the Reflecting Pool; also, if they provided an entry at that point, it would have to handicapped-accessible, and he thought that providing the necessary switchbacks could have a disastrous effect on the design of the memorial. From a symbolic

point of view also, he thought the concept of a sacred precinct needed a sense of enclosure and inviolability and could not be just a casual pass-through for the sake of convenience. He agreed, however, that the question still interested a number of the members, had not been addressed in this presentation, and would be worth exploring in the future.

There was no further discussion. Ms. Diamonstein moved approval of the 25 percent design concept with the exceptions that had been enumerated, Mrs. Free seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Exhibit A

B. National Park Service

CFA 20/MAY/99-2, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial. Proposed location on U.S. Reservation 58, Massachusetts Avenue and 21st Street fronting the Embassy of India. The Assistant Secretary passed around photographs of the preferred site and noted its triangular shape and its proximity to the Embassy of India and the Phillips Gallery, across Q Street on the north, and the Westin Fairfax Hotel across Massachusetts Avenue on the south. He introduced Sally Blumenthal from the Park Service to begin the presentation.

Ms. Blumenthal said the memorial was a gift from the government of India, which would also take over the responsibility of maintaining the site, which had been approved by the National Capital Memorial Commission in April. Ms . Blumenthal said there was a fine weeping beech at the wider (east) end of the site which everyone wanted to preserve, and so the plan was to place the sculpture and any other new elements to the west. She said the Park Service supported the use of the site for this purpose, and as the government of India had already selected a sculptor and had a maquette, they would appreciate the Commission's views on the sculpture, particularly its size and scale, as well as the site. There was a discussion with Ms. Diamonstein about where and in what direction the sculpture would be placed. Ms. Blumenthal said that had not yet been worked out, but it would probably be placed parallel to the long side of the triangle (Q Street), facing west. She then introduced the ambassador from India, Naresh Chandra.

Ambassador Chandra said there had been a competition to select the sculptor, entered by several of India's most respected sculptors. The choice among the entries was for a standing figure of Gandhi, striding forward, leading the movement for the freedom of India. He said that on the advice of experts, they had agreed to save the beech tree and let it serve as a backdrop to the statue. So that the tree would not dwarf the statue, they were proposing a moderately high base of 8 feet and a statue slightly over 10 feet; however, it had been suggested that the total height should be only about half of that. The Ambassador thought perhaps somewhere in between would be better, since most people who would see the statue would be driving by and it would be necessary for it to be of significant dimensions.

The Chairman thought the tree would actually be helpful as a backdrop, and while presence and visibility were important, Gandhi was remembered by many for his humility and so a monumental statue would not be appropriate. He observed that the question of scale was always an important one, especially in outdoor sculpture, and so a mock-up for the Commission to inspect would be the next step. He noted that the Commission was being asked to approve the site and comment on the sculpture, and beginning with the sculpture, he said he was very pleased with it. Ms. Diamonstein also liked it except for one thing: she thought that given the great impact Gandhi had, a more contemplative expression would be better than to show him slightly smiling. The Ambassador thought the expression was really one of a man of action, but he said they would note Ms. Diamonstein's comments as the maquette was enlarged. There was no further discussion, and the sculpture was then unanimously approved in concept. There were further comments on the base, with the consensus being that it should be as low as possible, taking into consideration any vandalism or security problems. The Chairman thought the height could best be tested on the site. As to the height of the figure, he thought 7-8 feet usually worked well.

Mrs. Brody asked if there were to be any other elements on the site. Ambassador Chandra said they wanted to keep it as simple as possible, but there would be some walkways and benches. Gandhi's name and dates would be on the pedestal, and they were thinking of having three small stone blocks on the site, each with one of his most famous sayings carved on it. The Chairman thought there might be a plaque somewhere with a few sentences about the significance of Gandhi's life and why he was being honored. There would be no lighting on the site; as the embassy was so close, the ambassador said the statue could be lighted from that source if desired. The Chairman asked Ms. Blumenthal for the Park Service's views on the additional elements; she said they were not yet ready with a design concept for the entire site but had been discussing it with the ambassador.

The site was then unanimously approved and the sculpture approved in concept, with further refinements and site details to be seen later, and a mock-up erected on the site to determine the proper height of the base. Exhibit B

C. Department of the Army

1. CFA 20/MAY/99-3, Fort McNair. New chapel and walled garden. Concept design. Staff member Frederick Lindstrom said that until recently the chapel was located in a barracks building, but when that was renovated and returned to barracks use, a new site for a chapel had to be found. The site chosen was one shown on the old McKim, Mead & White plan for a major building, but it d id not conform to the most recent master plan, and so the plan was to be amended to include the chapel. He said the Army would bring the master plan with the amendment to the Commission, and after it had been approved, the chapel design would come back for final approval. He commented that the site was also special in that it was located where two of the city's diagonal streets, Potomac and Canal,

would converge. He noted the presence of Colonel O'Keeffe, command chaplain for the Washington District, Dan Hayes, Gus Ardura, and Amy Gardner from the Hillier Group, architects, and asked Mr. Hayes to begin the presentation.

Mr. Hayes said twelve sites had been looked it, and when the choice had been narrowed to two, the Hillier Group was asked for its recommendation. He said they had selected site 2, opposite the largest of the generals' quarters and on axis with the reviewing stand, which formed a cross axis with the main axis of the post. The other site, site 4, was opposite the officers' club.

He said that like other buildings on the post, the chapel would be raised on a plinth to bring it above the 100-year flood plain. He pointed out on a plan that it would be at the center of a planned linear development, similar to the line of residences adjacent to the water, and he noted that the garden next to it would serve as both auditory and visual buffer to sports facilities to the south. It would be multi-denominational, and as it was seen as a center of student life, provision would be made for a variety of activities.

Architect Amy Gardner then discussed the design. She said, first, that the chapel would have multiple fronts, like several other buildings on the post. It would need to address the parade ground, the city to the east, and the eventual community areas to the south. It would also need to accommodate the varying scales of the Fort McNair buildings, and be mindful, in particular, of the design of the McKim, Mead, & White buildings. As far as the program was concerned, it had to provide for multi-denominational services, functions of varying types going on at the same time, and also fit within the Army's size restrictions. The program also included a protected garden, and a tower on the center line of the parade ground. She said a number of schemes had been developed and the best aspects combined to produce the scheme they were presenting at this meeting. She showed the preliminary schemes and the final one, pointing out and discussing the changes that had been made as the design had been developed.

The Chairman said he liked the way the building fit in with the Georgian context and yet had a contemporary spirit. He thought, however, that if they were going to have a dome it should be a real one, a "dome of heaven" suitable for a religious building, and not the sort of industrial shape shown on the drawings. Ms. Diamonstein agreed, noting that the demi-lune windows shown, which were so harmonious with the McKim, Mead & White architecture, really needed a true dome above them.

The Chairman commented on the tower, which would contain a carillon and with its extensive use of glass, bring light into the loggia. He said he could see its functional purpose, but found it a little odd to have it asymmetrical on the east and west elevations, with the tower on axis and the mass of the building off on one side. There was a long discussion of how this could be remedied, and the consensus was that either the tower could be detached and placed in the

garden as a way to provide balance to the composition, or less radically, the garden wall could be redesigned and terminated with a pavilion to accomplish essentially the same thing.

The general design concept and the site were then approved unanimously, and the architects were asked to bring feasibility studies for the solution of the tower problem, as well as new studies for the dome. Exhibit C

2. CFA 20/MAY/99-4, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Emergency generator radiators within forecourt of Building 4. Concept design. Staff member José Martínez pointed out Building 4, the main hospital building, on an aerial photograph and said the work being done in the underground garage would require vents that would project 3 ½ feet above the plaza area over the garage. He introduced the master planner for Walter Reed, Marjorie Marcus, to explain the project.

Ms. Marcus said the existing radiators were undersized to handle the heat generated by the emergency generators in the garage, and so there needed to be some relocation and additional capacity added. She showed drawings of existing projections into the plaza area–stairwells and other air shafts–and said the two proposed projections would be smaller than those existing and would be of the same material and geometry. She showed drawings of the proposal and noted the landscaping, which would be the same (taxus) as that existing.

Ms. Malino asked if there would be any audio impact on the plaza; Ms. Marcus said there would be only a slight impact when the generators were running, but since they were for emergencies, they were only tested once a month for a few minutes. There were no objections, and the project was unanimously approved. Exhibit D

(The agenda order was changed, and item E.2.a., a Shipstead-Luce Act submission, was discussed next.)

SL 99-84, National Research Council, 500 5th Street, N.W. Proposed new building. Design development. (Previous: SL 99-38, 18 February 1999.) Colden Florance, from KCF/SHG was introduced and said he had just two modifications to this project to bring before the Commission. One was a small addition to the north, a bay on 5th Street, between the Phase I design as seen previously and the existing firehouse. The other consisted of a change in the design of the corner at 6th and E streets, which had become more traditional in design. There were no objections to either of the two modifications, and they were both unanimously approved. Exhibit E

(The Commission adjourned for lunch at 1:22 p.m. and reconvened at 2:50 p.m.)

D. General Services Administration

CFA 20/MAY/99-5, E. Barrett Prettyman U.S. Courthouse, Constitution Avenue at 3rd Street. Proposed annex building addition and renovation. Design development (Previous: CFA 23/MAR/99-8.) The Assistant Secretary introduced Mike Crakel from the office of Michael Graves to show the Commission several adjustments that had been made to the elevations, primarily at the entry on 3rd Street. He began with the south (Constitution Avenue) elevation, noting that the glazing at the atrium section had been carried down to grade. The rotunda had also been changed; at the base the columns had been increased in girth so that, visually, they more easily bore the weight of the structure, and they were also related to the monumental windows above. The proportions of the windows at the sixth floor had been changed to achieve a better crown for the rotunda. The roof had been elevated by about 3-4 feet and the pitch adjusted to create a more dome-like effect. On the north, the only change had been to the expression of the bridge that would connect the fourth and sixth floors of the existing building to the annex.

Mr. Crakel then discussed the 3rd Street revisions. He said they had been exploring ways to give more definition to the entry, as the Commission had requested, and had added various kinds of street furniture–flag poles, lampposts, bollards, and planters–as well as canopies over each of the openings within the loggia. The canopies would project 40 inches beyond the face of the building, the farthest possible without a zoning variance. The Chairman asked if a traditional marquee would require a variance; Mr. Crakel said he thought it would, and also, they were hesitant to do that as they did not want the building to have the appearance of a hotel or similar public building. He thought with what they had proposed, people could at least find the loggia, and once within that, there should be no trouble finding the entrance. The Chairman asked if the canopies were to be placed on all the openings within the loggia; Mr. Crakel replied in the affirmative, and the Chairman said that would seem to defeat the purpose of identifying the actual doors. And he thought that something wider was needed, something to offer protection from the weather, and he didn't think it was a problem if it resembled what was used on other public buildings. He thought this was a detail that could be taken care of by the staff, so as not to hold the project up, and he said he did not have a problem with the other changes Mr. Crakel had described. The other members agreed, and the design development was unanimously approved, with the exception of the canopies. Exhibit F

(The agenda order was changed, and item F discussed next.)

F. The American Battle Monuments Commission/World War II Wall of Liberty Foundation

CFA 20/MAY/99-6, U.S. World War II Wall of Liberty, (Utah Beach) Sainte Marie-du-Mont, France. Concept design. The Secretary said that although this would be a

private memorial, it required approval by the ABMC and the Commission of Fine Arts to be sure that it would have the dignity and permanence required for a memorial to members of the American armed forces. He introduced Colonel Dale Means from the ABMC to introduce the subject.

Colonel Means said the Wall of Liberty Foundation had developed a concept design for the memorial and submitted it to the ABMC for review, and by "precedent, policy, and the Code of Federal Regulations", the ABMC referred the design to the Commission of Fine Arts for review and comments. He then introduced General Al Ungerleider, president of the Wall of Liberty Foundation, to make the presentation.

General Ungerleider said his group had tried to pick up the pieces of the poorly-managed and trouble-prone Battle of Normandy Foundation and finally build the wall that would honor those who had fought in the European Theatre of Operations, for which many of them or their families had already given money. He said no further money would be asked of any veterans; funds would be sought from corporate donors, and if the wall were not built, these funds would be returned to them. The criteria for putting a name on the wall would be an honorable discharge, and the unknowns would also be honored. He said all the veterans service organizations had been briefed, and they had received support from the Department of Veterans Affairs, our embassy in Paris, and from the French president and the ambassador in Washington.

General Ungeleider said the land had been donated by a French entrepreneur, Paul Louis Hallais, who felt that Utah Beach should be honored just as Omaha Beach had been. M. Hallais had also donated the services of the designer, Jean Baltrusaitus. General Ungerleider showed the design, a series of circular gardens, within which there were walls made up of granite slabs inscribed with names. The gardens would be connected by straight paths lined with tight hedgerows, reminiscent of the roads of Normandy so familiar to the veterans. General Ungerleider said their goal at this point was to complete three of the gardens, which would accommodate the 65,000 names of those from or for whom donations had been received. He said that after receiving approval for the design, they would begin major fund-raising.

The consensus was that General Ungerleider's mission was a laudable one, and the design interesting and appropriate; it was unanimously approved. Exhibit G

(The Commission then went back to Section E and a discussion of items E.2.b, and the two Appendices.)

E.2.b SL 99-77, 2300 block of Porter Street, Greystone estate. New residence. Concept design. Mr. Lindstrom passed out photographs taken last winter, pointing out the National Zoo and the Greystone estate, and then introduced the architect, Michael Holt, wh

showed drawings. The Commission was enthusiastic about the design and the way it fit contextually with its surroundings, and it was unanimously approved. Exhibit E

E.1. Appendix I. The Appendix was approved without objection, after a question from Ms. Malino about moving the old houses on the Incinerator site.

E.2.c. Appendix II. The Appendix was approved without objection, after Mr. Lindstrom explained two minor changes.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:43 p.m.

Signed,

Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

# THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2728

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EXHIBIT A

25 May 1999

Dear Mr. Carlstrom:

As you know, the Commission reviewed the design for the World War II Memorial during its meeting of 20 May 1999, almost one year to the day since our last public review. The members expressed enthusiasm for the concept as it has developed. St. Florian, Kaskey, and the rest of the design team have produced an eloquent and effective statement worthy of the subject and the site. In brief, the concept is approved. Now we must focus on the specifics.

Clearly, and appropriately, the most important of these specifics is the "sacred precinct". The Commission is pleased by the studies for the warped plain symbolizing the anguish of war and the evil that generated this one in particular. The choice of basalt (or an even darker stone) is excellent. The depiction of a crater as the source of the flame is an interesting concept. The flame, as a symbol of hope, might be more powerful if expressed as rising from the depths of the earth in the way that hope rises from despair. We look forward to seeing this element at it develops. You have a real opportunity for visual poetry here.

This leads to the continued problem of the cenotaph. Several members expressed concern that this sarcophagus-like object would not only compete with the flame but could be confused with an actual tomb such as might be expected at Arlington Cemetery. The Commission is in agreement that the memorial should not be perceived in that way. The memorialization of the dead and missing might be accomplished by inspired language inscribed on the wall behind it. The flame, after all, burns in their honor. As opposed to the remainder of the memorial, the Commission believes that the sacred precinct should be as severely simple as possible. Distractions should be avoided. To this end, permanent (bronze or stone) wreaths may appear trivial.

Another area that deserves special attention is the landscape design. The Commission is aware that James Van Sweden is in the midst of developing his ideas. However, the pallette of potential "garden" materials provided has raised some misgivings among the members. With respect to the landscape design, the two key words should be moderation and restraint. With the exception of the rows of elm trees which serve as an architectural framework for the memorial, the landscape should provide a subtle background. Perhaps it could serve us well to get away from the image of "garden" altogether.

There are other details the Commission will want carefully to consider as well, now that the designers, having received concept approval, are free to concentrate their energies on these matters. Future submissions should also include designs for the announcement and

dedication plaques, the plaza flooring, and the flag pole bases, along with further studies of the four cornerstone eagles, and any other works of art. Perhaps most important of all, the Commission will want to review the texts. The material ultimately chosen for the inscriptions will provide much of the power of the memorial.

Again, our thanks to all who have labored so diligently on this undertaking.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Terry R. Carlstrom
Regional Director, NCR
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

cc: Ambassador Haydn Williams, ABMC
Harvey Gantt, NCPC
John Parsons, NPS

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441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
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202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

EXHIBIT B

25 May 1999

Dear Mr. Carlstrom:

During its meeting of 20 May 1999, the Commission reviewed and approved the preferred site for the proposed Mahatma Gandhi Memorial. Reservation 58, a triangular park on Massachusetts Avenue at 21st Street, Northwest, is ideal given its proximity to the Embassy of India, its accessibility, and its mature trees.

The depiction of Gandhi striding through the landscape as shown in the sculpture maquette won unanimous praise from the members. Portrayed barefoot and in the simple garb that he wove himself symbolizes the humility of the man and his empathy for the common person. It is in recognition of these internationally admired traits that the Commission urges that the sculpture be modest in scale. Given the nature of the man and that of the site, the members recommend a combined height of the statue and its base no greater than ten to twelve feet.

The members look forward to the review of the base design along with proposed site modifications and text displays. Should questions arise in the interim, please feel free to contact the staff.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Terry R. Carlstrom
Regional Director, NCR
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

# THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2728

202-504-2200
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EXHIBIT C

25 May 1999

Dear Mr. Schaaf:

During its 20 May 1999 meeting, the Commission reviewed the site selection and concept design for a new chapel in Fort McNair. We commend your design team for their contextual approach in respecting the historic context of the original McKim, Meade and White plan for the base. While the site selection and general concept were approved without question, the members found that certain aspects of the design would benefit from additional study.

We observed that in the east and west elevations the massing of the sanctuary block and its tower was out of balance with that of the walled garden. The composition as presented appeared to visually "fall off" on the garden side. In large measure, the detailing of the wall, which picks up on the chapel fenestration, may be the source of the problem. If in fact the problem is in the details, one solution would be to redesign the garden wall in a form more recognizable as an open cloister terminated by a garden pavilion. A second measure, more extreme in its implications, would be to detach the tower from the sanctuary and use it as the garden terminus. This may prove too costly in the long run, but it is worth exploring. It was also recommended that the roof above the interior dome of the worship room be expressed as a true dome, not as an octagonal roof. The dome, beyond being contextual there, is an ecumenical expression used by many religions.

In the course of our review of the chapel we discovered that the 1996 fort master plan, which was submitted as supplemental information, has not been presented to the Commission for review, and that the proposed location of the new chapel would also require an amendment to the current master plan. The last master plan reviewed by the Commission was in May of 1985. Before we can approve the final plans of the chapel, an amended master plan should be submitted to the Commission for review. This would be most easily accommodated in the same meeting.

We look forward in the near future to reviewing the new master plan and the next design development presentation for the chapel. Please contact the staff for scheduling this meeting.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Raymond L. Schaaf
Chief, Engineering Plans Services Division
Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army Garrison
204 Lee Avenue
Fort Myer, VA 22211-1199

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EXHIBIT D

25 May 1999

Dear Mr. Awni

During its meeting 20 May 1999, the Commission reviewed and approved the relocation of emergency generator radiators and their respective air shafts to be built atop the underground parking garage structure on the plaza in front of the hospital in the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

The 3'-6" projection of the new exhaust shafts, which are the only visible impact of the project, will be screened with landscaping matching that existing around the garage stairs. The landscaping could be taken a step further. Rather than isolated plantings around the new projections, a landscape scheme encompassing the stairs, and repeated at the other side of the plaza for symmetry, would be worth exploring.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. M. Ed Awni
Acting Director
Directorate, Public Works
Department of the Army
Walter Reed Medical Center
Washington, D.C. 20307-5001

20 May 1999 EXHIBIT E

## AGENDA ITEM EXHIBITS

| NO. | ADDRESS AND OWNER | PROJECT |
|---|---|---|
| S.L.99-77<br>HPA. 99-323 | 2300 Block of Porter Street, NW<br>Davis-Sellers Residence | New single family residence<br>- Concept |

ACTION: No objection to concept design for new single family house as proposed in drawings received and dated 7 May 1999. File new submission of working drawings and material samples with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.L.99-84 | 500 5th Street, NW<br>National Research Council | New office building<br>- design development<br>- Concept |

ACTION: No objection to revised concept design for new office building as proposed in drawings received and dated 7 May 1999. File new concept application, including details and material samples, for design development review by the Commission when ready. Design development should include further refinements of the southwest corner configuration, a lighting plan and details of the trellises, sculptures, entrances, geodesic dome, and the connections to the historic structures. See previous Action (S.L. 99-38, 18 February 1999 ).

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EXHIBIT F

25 May 1999

Dear Mr. Finberg:

The Commission was pleased to see you during its meeting of 20 May 1999 for the review of design refinements to the proposed Annex addition for the U.S. Courthouse on Constitution Avenue at 3rd Street. All the proposed modifications were approved with the exception of a hoped-for entrance modification on 3rd Street. The addition of five small individual stone "eyebrows" above each of the loggia openings, whether these openings are entrance doors or not, seems to defeat the purpose of defining the actual entrance or providing any protection over the sidewalk. One solution might be a marquee spanning (and limited to) all three entrance openings, or eliminating or raising the lintels might help. The concept is that our public buildings should combine dignity with user-friendliness. We would be happy to consult on solutions to this one remaining question between meetings, if that would be of help.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Jack Finberg
Special Assistant for Regional Coordination, NCR
General Services Administration
301 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20407-0002

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EXHIBIT G

25 May 1999

Dear General Herrling:

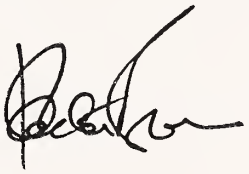
We were happy to meet on 20 May with General Al Ungerleider and Colonel Tom Baker to review plans for the Wall of Liberty Foundation's memorial at Utah Beach near Sainte Marie-du-Mont, France.

The design is both thoughtful and quite inspired. It will work equally well at the initial stage of three circular areas to accommodate the current roster of 65,000 donors to the memorial, or with additional units if the initial construction results in a demand to add more names. The "rooms" themselves are attractively laid out with each having its own discreet landscaping, and the idea of connecting them all with confined paths tightly constricted by hedgerows, is a most apt feature echoing the Normandy landscape and recalling vivid memories of the battle.

General Ungerleider and his fellow board members deserve a lot of credit for picking up the pieces of what was a very sorry attempt to build this memorial, an attempt that failed at the expense of the original donors. It is greatly to their credit for this effort, and to the credit of the French citizens who have donated the land and architectural services that have led to the present solution.

We are pleased to give our approval.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Major General John P. Herrling, US Army (Ret)
Secretary
American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22201